Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,

EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

J. W. HAMPTON & S. C. CRAWFORD.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly at *Two Dollars* a year, payable invariable in advance.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars* or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

"Circulate the Documents."

CHEAP CASH PAPER!

The MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN, a weekly paper, published at Charlotte, North Carolina, will in future be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, payable *invariably in advance.* No paper will be sent to any subscriber without the money being paid in advance. The size of the paper, and the great amount of reading matter contained in it, makes the JEFFERSONIAN, at the price now proposed, the cheapest paper in the southern country, and affords to every one desirous of reading the current news of the day, an opportunity to do so, at a very trifling cost.

In politics, the JEFFERSONIAN is radically democratic, and will support with zeal and industry the nominee of the Baltimore National Convention for the Presidency, whether that nominee be Van Buren, Calhoun, or any other orthodox democrat. Ardently attached to the principles of the democratic party, the editor of the JEFFERSONIAN will spare no exertions to promote the triumph of those principles in the ensuing contest in the State and Nation. And he calls upon his political friends to come forth and aid him in the good work with their patronage and influence.

In addition to political articles, the JEFFERSONIAN will contain selections on the subjects of agriculture, the arts and sciences, general literature, and the news of the day, together with a due proportion of miscellaneous reading.

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As the approaching political contest will be one of absorbing interest to every citizen, we propose to furnish the JEFFERSONIAN seven months, (from 1st May to 1st December) to clubs of subscribers on extremely low terms—as follows: To every *new* subscriber, ONE DOLLAR; to a club of 20 new subscribers, $17, to a club of 50, at $37, and a club of 100, at $50—only FIFTY CENTS for the paper *seven months!* The money to be paid before the papers are sent. This will enable every man to have a paper of his own to read, and become conversant with the politics and news of the day. We intend to expend our utmost energies to make our paper both interesting and useful; and we hope our friends will not suffer us to labor without an adequate reward. Address

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD,
Charlotte, N. C.

March, 1844.

THE PLEBEIAN.

The largest Dollar Weekly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE

We would impress upon the Democracy that IT IS THEIR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS to assemble forthwith by towns, villages or, districts and make arrangements for subscribing for 10, 20, or 50 papers for DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE till after the Presidential Election. The WEEKLY PLEBEIAN, containing all the matter of the Daily, (THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) can be be had at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advauce, or TWENTY COPIES will be sent one year for the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or five for four dollars. By a rule of the Post Office Department, Postmasters can frank letters written by themselves containing money for subscriptions. NOW is the time to commence the work. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, AND THE ENEMY ACTIVE AND VIGILANT. EVERY COUNTRY STORE, EVERY VILLAGE TAVERN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER. The Whigs, with an unholy cause to support, are circulating their tracts and newspapers by thousands and tens of thousands. We with a *Righteous Cause*, should be on the alert in season in disseminating our principles among the people. The public mind must be *Aroused*—the ignorant *Enlightened*—the cold-hearted warmed into life, and the weak but willing encouraged by the co-operation of those who are able to contribute by exemple and by furnishing the means to carry on the contest to a *Successful Termination.* So far as the *PLEBEIAN* is concerned, the fight on Federalism and Clay shall be conducted with a warmth increased and increasing, until the battle is over and the victory is won. Pass the word round," SUBSRIBE FOR THE DOLLAR PLEBEIAN."

The Plebeian Tracts.

Notice to Democratic Associations, Clubs, and Committees.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000.—They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.
New York City, 1844.

Political.

LETTER FROM A. H. CHAPPELL, ESQ.

(*Concluded.*)

The next measure to which I shall advert is also one exclusively pecuniary in its avowed aims and character—I mean a National Bank, which you evidently treat, in your letter to me, as being still a leading and cherished object with the Whig party—though I confess my own observations have caused me to doubt whether there is not, among the more enlightened and judicious of the party, now that the country has got a sound and uniform currency without the help of Congress, a strong disposition to let the subject alone. What was the great thing against Gen. Jackson, in connexion with this matter? Why, that when, under the auspices of National and State Banks, every thing was sound and doing well, he commenced warring upon the Bank and experimenting on the currency, and kept up his war and experiments until every thing was thrown into derangement and confusion. Such was the "head and front" of Gen Jackson's offending, as I thought and said on all occasions, from the first faint, forewarning sound of his hostile bugle, in 1829 and 1830 down to the time when, in 1832, amidst the exulting shouts of ninety-nine hundredths of the then State rights (now whig) party of Georgia, he crushed what they delighted to call the "monster," with one Herculean blow of the veto power. And for years afterwards my political friends (with a few scattering exceptions) continued to laud the old hero for the deed, and to think the better of themselves for having backed and sustained him in it. During all this time, my views and language were in a very different tone. I held that Gen. Jackson, and all who co-operated with him in that part of his career, had taken on themselves a fearful and culpable responsibility; that stability, above all other things, was indispensable to a sound system of money and currency; that it was a subject, in reference to which it was impossible to calculate or control the consequences which any great shock or revolution might, and probably would, engender—consequences carrying disaster and dismay into all the walks of business, into all the "lanes and alleys of life," the humblest as well as the proudest. From considerations of this kind, gentlemen, I have always regarded all party tampering and experimenting with the currency, when it is already in a sound state, as little short of a crime against the purses and property of the people.

Is not the currency now in a sound state? Are not exchanges, also, between different commercial points, sound and right? In answer to these questions, the actual state of things will fully justify me in making a remark, which I used to consider applicable to the demand for a "better currency," in the days of the successful operation of the late National Bank, to wit: that *politicians* who are not willing to put up with as good a state of the currency as existed then, and now exists again, but who insist on changing and revolutionizing the whole system, and incurring the great and ruinous hazards incident to such change, for the mere chance of an infinitely small improvement, deserve not themselves the blessing of good money, and ought to be held bound to indemnify the people for all the losses they sustain by bad money.

So strong and self evident is this view, that it would be strange if the Northern Whig party, which so unsparingly censured Gen. Jackson for refusing to let alone a currency that was already good enough, should now be found "following in his footsteps," as schemers and experimenters for a "better currency," when a sound and good one actually exists.

Mr Webster, the great exponent of Whig principles at the North, has, you know, in a speech made a year or two ago, pronounced a National Bank "an obsolete idea;" and, in his late speech at Trenton in which he extols the Southern Whigs so highly for having taken so manly a stand for the protective system, he goes into a most statesmanlike examination of the subject of the currency, and handles it in a manner clearly showing that, in his opinion, it needs not the help of a National Bank. It is my confident belief, that the mass of the intelligence of the Whig party at the North is with Mr. Webster in this opinion, however they may remain silent, or even give color for the benefit of the party in those sections of the country where the bank question can still be made available as a political stalking horse. Nor does the manner in which the Whigs in the House voted on Saturday last, on certain resolutions unexpectedly sprung on the House from the Committee on Elections, weaken or alter my belief. Those resolutions are so framed, that, to vote against them, amounts not even to an inmation in favor of the establishment of a Bank; though, to vote for them, is a very strong expression against such an institution.

These resolutions were unexpectedly introduced at the opening of the session in the morning; and it so happened that I was absent from my seat, having remained in my room an hour or two, engaged in writing this letter. I am, therefore, particularly rejoiced at the opportunity your call gives me to express my views more explicity than could have been done by a vote on those resolutions.

Gentlemen, with the profound conviction I entertain of the want of even the semblance of necessity for the creation of a National Bank, on account of the present or probable state of the currency, believing also that such is the sentiment of most considerate and enlightened men, even among the Whigs, who are not willing to make such a question a party foot ball,—I am satisfied that, if a bank shall be established during the coming administration, it will be done as a mere party measure; and the fierceness of the party war of which it will be the object throughout its existence, will be without example. If the General Government desires to provoke the States of this Union to nullification and every species of dangerous extremity, let it, as now proposed, establish a National Bank as a mere party measure—a party engine—as a vast-money power for strengthening the hands of the Government. For, gentlemen, if this thing shall be done, is it not clear that it must be done with these views—at least with this effect? For to ask for a bank for the sake of a sound currency, after the currency has worked itself sound, is quite as preposterous as it would be to subject a man to a strong course of medicine after he had recovered from a severe malady by the mere powers of nature, without the help of medicine.—Surely, a constitution that can get well without the aid of physic, may be properly trusted to keep well without its aid. At all events, it is certainly entitled to a respite from the doctor's hands until it shall begin to show some symptoms of returning disease. I tell you, gentlemen, that for any party to lay its strong hand on this now healthy country, and force a National Bank down its throat, as a mere party measure, will be the most fearful currency experiment that ever was practised in the tide of times. I trust that that portion of the Whigs of the South who signalized themselves by being against a Bank, at a time when they should have been for it, well weigh the matter well before they signalize themselves again by being for it, when they should be against it. For, in connexion with the arguments against such an institution, founded on the absence of any necessity for it in the currency, present or prospective, Southern men are bound to look at it in another view, which ought to be decisive with them against it. Such an institution, if established, will add another, and the most powerful of all, to that list of money-engines which I have enumerated, as constituting a policy going to strengthen the Government unduly, and to secure and consolidate its powers and management in the hands of the Northern sectional majority. For, in regard to a Bank, no man can doubt that the control over it will be where the commerce and moneyed capital of the country are mainly found—and that is in the North. Well, the weight of population and of control over the Government lies, and will forever lie, there also; hence, the Bank and the Government will both be extremely certain to imbibe the spirit, and to obey the influence and impulse of the interest and views of that quarter of the country. This, alone, would naturally lead to a general alliance and co-operation between them. But when we bear in mind that the Government is not only to be the creator, but also the largest stockholder and customer of this Bank, and that the Bank will come into existence, forewarned by the fate of its predecessor, not to be guilty of the futile madness of setting itself in opposition to the Government, can we doubt that the relations between them will be those of entire subserviency of the Bank to the Government, or rather to that powerful sectional majority in the Government, which is its natural ally and supporter?

Gentlemen, when I survey the four great positive measures of Whig policy, which I have now brought in review, and ponder upon their tendency to strengthen and aggrandize the Federal Government to the most fearful extent; and when I remember that this Government, thus fearfully strengthened and aggrandized, will always be a machine, controlled by a section of the Confederacy, distant from that in which our lot is cast, and more widely distinct from us in views, interests, and policy, than even in local position, I confess my heart sinks oppressed with despondent forebodings. And when I see the South herself co-operating headlong in all these things, and raising, in addition, her suicidal hand to aid the stronger section in tearing from the Constitution the only check it has interposed between the rights and interests of the weaker section, and the overmastering legislature power of the stronger, I am ready to bow my head to the dust, and lift up my voice and weep aloud at the heavy and dismal doom which obviously overhangs the land of my birth and of my soul's deep and undying allegiance. For, gentlemen, you have but to succeed in one other measure, which you indicate to me as a leading point of Whig policy—the destruction of the veto power—and the will of the sectional majority of the North, animated and guided by Northern interests, views, and prejudices, will reign, unchecked and unembarrassed, at all times, over the whole legislation of the country, and the condition of Ireland at this day, as a minor member of the British Empire represented in the Imperial Parliament, will be a true, though faint picture of what will be permanently the condition of the South, as represented in, and governed by, the Federal Congress. Take notice, I pray you, that it is the sectional legislative majority in Congress, which we have no hand in electing, from which we have everything to fear. Then remember, further, that the veto power is but a negative—a restraint on the will of that majority—and you will perceive at once the sectional bearing against the South of the proposition to destroy the power. And it will be destroyed with equal certainty by allowing the majority of the two Houses to overrule the veto, whether it be required to be done at the same session at which a bill is passed, or at a subsequent one—the only propositions, I believe, which have been made on the subject.

Take notice, also, that the same sectional majority which frets under the Presidential veto, and demands its removal from the Constitution, does, at the same time deny and scout that right of State veto, or State interposition, for which we have been wont so strongly to contend in Georgia. Bear in mind, moreover, that as part and parcel of the same system of politics, supremacy is asserted for the General Government and its Departments, over the State Governments and their departments.

Gentlemen, we are solemnly bound—as Southern men and Southern patriots, charged by a favoring Heaven with the care of the fairest and feeblest portion of this great Confederacy—to look at all these together explore the sources from which they have sprung, and scrutenize their concatenation and tendency. And if any man who will do so, shall fail to perceive that the inevitable effect of this whole system of politics is to unbridle the majority power of the Northern or nonslaveholding section of the Union, and to give it full sweep and unobstructed sway over all the interests and affairs of the country of every sort and character, there must, it seems to me, be something very unfortunate in the intellectual medium through which such a man looks at things. But this is not all. Nothing can be more evident than that the possession of such power by the Northern or stronger section, is subjugation and enslavement to the Southern or weaker section. And what they desire to hold us in subjugation for, is glaringly discovered by the character of the objects for which they are so eager to exercise the taxing power and by the region of country in which they have ever taken care to concentrate an overwhelming proportion of the public expenditures. Why, gentlemen, despots want provinces mainly for the sake of the tribute they may be made to pay to the riches and grandeur of the governing country. And what greater subserviency to these objects could even a despot ask of his provinces, than to submit patiently to be taxed to the extent of his pleasure, for the benefit of such branches of industry as he may choose to favor, and such objects of expenditure as it may please him to select? And it is on just such a control of the taxing power and the public expenditures, that the majority despotism of the North has set its heart and laid its hand in this country.—And that it is the profound study and anxiety of that majority to maintain and strengthen its hold on power, is manifested as well by the war it is waging against the annexation of Texas, as by the hostility it shows to the veto power.

Gentlemen, the question of the annexation of Texas is the last battle-field of the South against the majority despotism of the North. If it be lost it will be the field of Waterloo to us. All hope of that equality and balance of power in the Legislature of the Union, which is indispensable to our safety and self protection, will be extinguished; and we must thenceforth apply ourselves to the task of reconcilement to our chains forever. If you want proof of this, beyond what the case carries on its face, you have but to look to the leading ground on which opposition to annexation is based at the North. That ground is that annexation would extend the slaveholding region of the South, and augment its power, and consequently endanger or lessen the future preponderance of the North. Yes; sooner than put that preponderance in hazard—sooner than risk the loss of the power of ruling and taxing us forever, according to their own will and interests—the whole Whig and part of the Democratic party of the North, have taken an immovable stand, not against immediate annexation merely—not against annexation under existing circumstances merely—but against annexation now and forever, under all and any circumstances. The hostility to the reception of Texas into the Union, springing from this main and leading ground, is heightened by a religious sentiment very prevalent at the North against slavery, and by an apprehension of an armed interference from Great Britain. You will at once perceive, that these are not in their nature transient and controllable, but permanent and irremovable objections to the measure in that portion of the Northern mind by which they are entertained. And it was with a full knowledge of the unyielding character of the feeling to which they have given rise, and with a politic eye to it, that Mr. Clay penned his article against annexation, and put the following sentence in it: "I do not think that Texas ought to be admitted into the Union as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy."

He knew when he penned these lines, two things: 1st. That there was a considerable and respectable portion of the confederacy embracing the bulk of the Whig party, and a fraction of the Democracy of the North, that never would consent to Texas coming into the Union as an integral part of it; and 2d. He knew, further, that Texas never would consent to annexation or any other terms. I invite you, gentlemen, to review Mr. Clay's letter. You will perceive that it amounts to an unequivocal declaration that there ought to be no attempt to acquire Texas—at least for a long time to come, if ever; or rather the construction which forces itself on my mind is, that the attempt ought never to be made at all.

What a spectacle have we here! A man illustrious by the long celebrity of his talents, by the high stations he has filled, and by the brilliant figure he has made in his country's eye for the full third of a century—a man ambitious of glory in the service of his country, and occupying a most commanding and influential position—such a man, in the very act of aspiring to the pre-eminently highest post in the public service, with millions backing his pretensions and laboring for his elevation—such a man, under such circumstances, has consented to do what? Why, to tie up his own hands, in advance, against even making an effort, no matter how honorably or successfully it might be made, for the recovery of what he himself admits to have been the formerly owned and most unwisely alienate territory of the republic, Yes! H. Clay binds himself in advance, and in view of his election to the presidency, to make no effort, to embrace no opportunity, of reinstating his country in the possession of the boundaries which the immortal Jefferson gave it. One would have thought that the rich blaze of glory, which the splendid acquisition would shew around his name and administration through future ages, rivalling that of Mr. Jefferson himself, would have been irresistible to such a mind as Mr. Clay's. Why did that, and every other consideration, fail of effect upon him? Has it come to light, in the slowl made revelation of time, that Mr Jefferson was guilty of a blunder—of a mis-step—in the purchase of Louisiana, and Texas as a part of it? Nobody thought so at the time, or has thought so since—except that intensely selfish and sectional party at the North, with which now, as then, northern ascendency in the councils of the nation was and is the uppermost and all-absorbing object. They well knew that, with the Rio Grande for our boundary, the equilibrium of the Union would be indestrutible, and the South forever safe against Northern domination. Hence the tears they shed, and the constitutional scruples they muttered, over Mr. Jefferson's vast acquisition of territory in the West and South. The feeble, compromising, short-sighted administration of Mr. Monroe, was a God send to this band of politicians. It saddled firmly upon the county their darling systems of a protective tariff and internal improvements. It involved us, by a treaty with Great Britain for joint occupation, in difficulties about the Oregon Territory, which everybody now sees are likely to froce upon us war, or the surrender of our rights to a vast domain. Would to God this had been all! But, no! A deadly blow must be let fall most bunglingly on the equilibrium of the Confederacy, and on the self-protecting capabilities of the South in all future time. At a moment when Mexico, and all the continental American dominions of Old Spain in that quarter, were dropping from her hands, by the irresistible process of war and revolution—when, consequently, our relinquishment of our undoubted right to Texas in favor of Spain's mere shred of a claim, was tantamount to making her merely the conduit of passing the title from us to the then revolted, and soon-to-be independent, Government of Mexico—at that moment it was, when it had become broadly apparent that, within a few years at most, Spain would be as glad to quit-claim Texas to us, in order to thwart her rebel Mexican dependency, as France had been, in 1803, to sell us Louisiana, lest the British should conquer it from her—such a moment it was, I say, that Mr. Monroe's administration selected for swapping of Texas for Florida. Is it not manifested, by the after course of events, that a little of that wisdow which waits upon time to work out her designs in our favor, would have enabled us to get clear of the Spanish claim to Texas, by only giving a very small additional price for Florida? But the Administration lacked that kind of wisdom; or, in its eagerness to put an end to difficulties with Spain, growing out of our Indian encroachments and their instigators finding a refuge in Florida did not exercise it. The result was, that we got Florida, and threw away Texas.

The deed was no sooner done, than it was denounced by Henry Clay. Opposed as he then was to the severance of Texas from our country, it is not strange that he should now be unqualifiedly opposed to a re union? What things have changed since, to produce such a change in him? No such change had come over him as late as 1817; for in that year, he himself tells us he made an effort, as Secretary of State, to open a negotiation with Mexico for its retrocession to us. Ay, with Mexico!—although Spain did not, for years afterwards, give up her claim, or recognise the independence of Mexico. What things, I ask again, have changed since that time, to make Mr. Clay's views so different now from what they were then?

The answer to this question presents matter of the most solemn import to the South. I have already adverted to the hostility which exists at the North against Mr. Jefferson's purchase of Louisiana—a hostility emanating from the first statesman of that quarter of the country, and based exclusively on the fear of the effect of the measure in causing the eventual and perpetual loss of Northern ascendency in the Union. They were not willing there should be an equilibrium—a happily adjusted balance of power between the North and South.—What they wanted was preponderance and supremacy permanently secured to their side. This object they saw was defeated by the acquisition of such a vast and fertile Southern territory as that which streached from the Perdido to the Rio Grande del Norte. But they took heart, and became reassured after the cession of Texas to Spain by us in 1819. They surveyed the wide expanse of all the States and remaining national domains of the Union; and were satisfied that the decrees of Nature had placed the North in a perpetual supremacy, provided the prohibition of slavery could be effected within a certain line of latitude. Hence the Missouri Compromise, and the fearful struggle between the North and South by which it was preceded. It was a struggle for political power solely. Abolition had not then reared its snaky crest in the land.

Well, gentlemen, that compromise was a great thing, and even greater as a sign than as an event. It proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that, both in the North and South, slavery, or the slaveholding institution, was felt as the great political tie, paramount to all others, among those States in which it existed. It proved that it was a tie so strong as to band together the States in which it existed, on one side, and those in which it did not exist, on the other; and to array them as two great sections of country in an attitude of permanent opposition and contest for power in the Confederacy. And if any man will just take up the map, and compare the number of the States and the extent and character of the territory on the North side of the line of the compromise, with the same things on the South side, a still further truth will burst upon him, with overwhelming self-evidence, to wit: that from the moment of the loss of Texas by Mr. Monroe's treaty, in February, 1819, the doom of the South, as the weaker, subjugated section of the Confederacy, became as firmly fixed as the boundaries of the country themselves.

The map will also show him how widely different her fate and relative strength would have permanently been, but for the loss of Texas. Yes; it will tell him that, but for that loss, the South, in the Federal Legislature, would always have been strong—not, indeed, to be an oppressor, but full strong enough for self protection against the wrongful and oppressive legislation of the North.

So far, then, as the balance of power between the two great sections is involved in the question of Texan annexation, all that the South asks is, that the Government shall not let slip the present transitory opportunity of reinstating us in those boundaries which Jefferson gave, which Monroe lost, and which Adams and Clay sought to restore. To this most reasonable and just demand of the South, the North—particularly the Whig Party of the North—has answered peremptorily No! And so peremptory was the temper in which the answer was given, that Mr. Clay who had thrown himself into the arms of that party for his election, found himself obliged to echo the response, or compromise all his prospects for the Presidency; for, bear in mind, Mr. Clay had no hand in forming or directing Northern whig sentiment on the subject of annexation. It was perfectly formed, and inexorably settled, as it now stands, a long time in advance of the publication of his sentiments.

Now, gentlemen, I appeal to you to say whether there is any circumstance, in the present situation of our country, to render the possession of Texas less politic or desirable than in 1820 and in 1827? Mr. Clay has not attempted to point out any such circumstance. No man can point out any such.—What, then, has changed the opinion and course of Mr. Clay? What has caused him to declare himself against the policy of annexation, present or future? The cause is to be found in the necessity under which he lay, of bowing to the behests of the Northern Whig party, in order to retain their favor and receive their suffrages. In no other way can we account for the gross contradiction between his late anti-annexation bulletin, and his opinions of the policy and importance of our possessing Texas, as expressed in 1820, and afterwards still more solemnly repeated and acted on in 1827. In no other way can we explain the extraordinary fact, that such a

man as Henry Clay should ask for the Presidency by assurances and declarations which, in the event of his election will completely tie up his hands from ever endeavoring to render his country vastly the most valuable and glorious service that any Chief Magistrate has had the opportunity of attempting, with probability of success, since the purchase of Louisiana by Mr. Jefferson. And, gentlemen, it does seem to me that, by so tying up his hands, he has disqualified himself for the high office to which he aspires. At all events, it deserves to be so viewed and treated by all but those sectionalists of the North, who with words of liberal and enlarged Americanism continually on their lips, reject a noble acquisition of territory, less its incorporation into the Union might make a permanent Southern counterpoise to their present Northern preponderance.

Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intened on the Texan question. My apology to you will find in the fact, that it is not only the most important, but a new element, in the great political contests of the country—one in regard to which Mr. Clay has taken, since my late address to the people of Georgia, a most decided and thoroughgoing stand against us; and which stand constitutes one most strong ground on which, as a Southern man and as an American patriot, I feel bound to withhold from him my support for the Presidency.

The loss of Texas to the country is absolutely certain, if Mr. Clay is elected, unless we suppose he will depart from the views announced in his late publication. Should his competitor be elected, the acquisition is certain, so far as it can be rendered certain by the action and exertions of our Federal Executive. But, gentlemen, were the Texan question out of the way, I should still think Mr. Clay not entitled to Southern suffrages. I have already announced to the people of Georgia my dislike of the position he seemed to occupy on the subject of the Tariff. He had been taken up as a candidate by us, on account of his authorship of the compromise, and his pledged adherence to its principles; and at the time of my making the announcement just adverted to, there were but too many reasons to fear that the compromise was no longer a sacred and respected thing with him, but that he had renounced it, and gone back to the full indulgence of his early love for the old American system, as it was called. For a long time I repelled the belief that such could be the case. His friends here, it is true, pronounced him the opponent of their principles, and they were bold, thoroughgoing protectionists. A letter of his, written from New Orleans in January last to a Clay Club in Virginia, fell under my eye in March; and I was startled at its broad, dashing advocacy of the protective system, as if the writer had lost the remembrance of having so recently solemnly tied himself down to the principles of the compromise, and to such a raising of the duties above twenty per cent., as *revenue required*. But at length, subsequent to my late address, Mr. Clay himself removed every doubt of his abandonment of the compomise, and of his sanction of the abandonment of it by his friends; for, on the day after the loss of the late Tariff bill in the House, he wrote to a Clay Club in Pennsylvania a letter, which has been extensively published, endorsing and approving to the fullest extent the Tariff of 1842. Well, here was a singular circuit. Mr. Clay retires from Congress in 1842, pledging himself to the principles of the compromise, urging his friends to the observance of them in the adjustment of the Tariff. His friends pay not the least respect to his advice, or to the principles of the compromise, but enact an old fashioned high Protective Tariff, and vote with unanimity in the ensuing Congress, (the one now sitting,) against at all modifying or reducing it. Mr. Clay is present, a looker on, and approves of their course, and closes the scene by bestowing unqualified written applause on a Tariff that had been passed in violation of the compromise and his own urgent recommendations. Thus, on the two greatest questions imaginable—the Tariff and Texan annexation—we find Mr. Clay disappointing all the just expectations founded on his former acts, expressions, and assurances, deserting the South, and throwing himself, body and soul, into the support of the views, interests, and policy of that strong, selfish, sectional party of the North, to which I have repeatedly referred.

Were it not his desertion of the South on these two questions, I should rejoice to support him, although I might not think with him on all even great questions; for I am fully sensible that we ought not to requite the views of a candidate for the Presidency to square with our own in all things. But when a man has placed himself in a general attitude of hostility to Southern interests in everything—when he has become the standard bearer, the "embodiment" of the principles of that sectional majority power at the North, which has got us down, and shows a determination to keep us down forever—it is high time for us to pause and look about us, and consider well the sacred character of the duty which God, our ancestors, and our country have made it solemnly incumbent on us to perform towards the land of our birth, and of our children's homes and destinies. If the people whom Heaven has blessed with the advantages, and charged with the guardianship, of a fair and lovely, but comparatively feeble region of earth, shall be negligeful of the trust, in their too absorbing devotion to a party, into which, as a lump, our leaver is infused but to be lost, not felt; in whose councils all views founded on our interests are nullified by the overwhelming preponderance of the North;—I say, if our people, from their devotion to such a great national party, or any candidate for power, shall fall short of the most watchful and energetic care of their own rights and interests—in the name of Heaven, how, or by whom, do they expect those rights and interests to be protected and defended?

For my own part I am well satisfied that the reverse of amalgamation with any great national party, or devotion to its leaders and aspirants, is the true and only safe policy for the South. Such amalgamation and devotion and absolutely annihilate our political weight and importance, and render us utterly inefficient except to swell the train, and propel the measures of that ruling majority of the party which resides under other skies, and imbibes the influence of other stars, than ours. But by holding ourselves in a somewhat independent position—prepated on all opportune occasions, to make the great questions of Southern right and policy paramount to all party considerations, even to this or that man's pretensions to the Presidency—we can maintain our own respectability, and achieve a great deal for the South and the country. This power of doing good, and compelling others to do right, would be most conspicuously displayed during the session of Congress immediately preceding each Presidential election. For ambitious men, and the parties under their lead, would be backward to do even the feebler section of the country justice, when they should once be made to know that its suffrages depended on it. Moreover it often happens, as on the Tariff question during the present session, that the South if she could be united, would be able to turn the scale in her favor, by reason of great division in other quarters. All these advantages, and the consideration they bring, are lost if we once become chained to the ear of either great national party; for we must then be dragged along at the mercy of Northern charioters, through all the dirt and inequalities of such highways and byways of legislation as their selfish and sectional views may select.

Gentlemen, I have now presented my views on the great questions before the country—on which, as I think, the people ought to meditate well before they cast their votes in the coming Congressional and Presidential elections. They constitute the real pending questions and issues before the people—questions which will certainly be practically, and I believe permanently, decided by the result of the present contest, whether they be properly examined and sifted during the canvass or not.

The magnitude of the questions, and of the consequences dependent on their settlement, is really overwhelming, and forces us deeply to feel the nothingness of men, as compared with principles. So mighty and incontrovertible, gentlemen, are the principles I have laid down in their application to the South, that I know they must prevail, whatever may be my fate as one of their asserters and advocates. To me, it is unimportant what it may be, provided I shall be able to succeed in making apparent to my constituents those sunbeam written views of duty by which I have been governed as a Southern man and a Representative from Georgia. My obligations to myself, and to them, demand this of me; and, to this end, it is my present intention to throw myself fully on the attention of the people of the third Congressional district during the coming canvass. You will at once perceive how incumbent it is on me to make this appeal to the people; for I am arraigned and censured throughout the State by many whose opinions have the utmost weight and authority; and the decree of the nominating Convention (of which you are members) will, I doubt not, be soon brought to the aid and support of those censures. But, gentlemen, I assure you I shall enter upon the discharge of the duty these circumstances impose, in the right spirit.—Questions of so grave and portenous a character, so fearfully freighted with the destinies of the south, as those which now summon our attention, should and will, awe down the petty animosities of ordinary contests, and call up in their stead, the purest and most exalted impulses and yearnings of patriotism.

Gentlemen, I have detained you long—yet not longer than the number and magnitude of the inquiries you propound to me made necessary. Two of the topics I have noticed, are not embraced by your questions—internal improvements by the General Government, and Texan annexation. But, as the support of the one, and opposition to the other, among the leading measures of the Whig party; and as both are questions in which the people of Georgia have a deep stake,—I felt that my answer to you and exposition to them, would be incomplete and unsatisfactory if these questions were omitted from my review.

I perceive, however, on glancing over what I have written, that I have failed as yet to say aught on the question of limiting the Presidential service to one term. I am inclined favorably, gentlemen, to this one term principle. Its great advantage would be the difficulty, under it, of sustaining and perpetuating a party in power by means of Executive patronage and the disbursements from the treasury. Would to God we could, at the same time, fall upon some scheme of thwarting the perpetuation and domination in the country of another sort of party still more pernicious; a party, I mean, such as now exists, and is making every where the most appalling efforts to rest itself firmly in power; a party based on the principle of using the taxing power, and all the moneyed engines on which the Government can lay its hands, by way of direct appeals to individual cupidity and sectional enrichment and aggrandizement.

But, although in favor of the one-term principle, I doubt whether the best way of enforcing it would not be by the voluntary action of public opinion—just as the two-term principle became consecrated as a sort of presidential common law for a long series of years, in consequence of the example of Washington, and the usage and sentiment to which it gave rise. The sufficiency of the mere feeling and opinion of the country to effect the object is demonstrated by the fact, that not only the same, but a much smaller concurrence of the public mind than would be necessary to amend the Constitution, will always ensure the retirement, either willingly, or unwillingly, of every President at the end of his first term. Then, if any extraordinary crisis should occur—subjects the existence of a great war would be apt to present—in which the salvation or honor of their country would be exposed to increased peril by an imperative constitutional necessity of changing the executive head of the nation, amidst the clash of arms and the suspended fate of campaigns, it would be the competency of the people, in their wisdom and patriotism, to make the needful exception for the particular conjuncture. Besides, before determining to make the principle a part of the Constitution it strikes me it would be well to have the benefit of a somewhat full experience of the effect of doubling the rapidity of the rotary motion, by which the great lottery wheel of our system periodically gathers up, and throws out again, all the seductive honors and emoluments, great and small, of the Government, for general scramble.

Gentlemen, with the greatest respect and friendship, I am, your fellow citizen and obedient servant,

ABSALOM H CHAPPELL.

To Gen E. Beall, Rowland Bivins, Samuel R Blake, and F. Colbert, Esqs., Macon, Georgia.

THE SECRET CIRCULAR.

In a Government like ours, where liberty of opinion, and freedom of speech, are a part of the birthright of every man, it is not surpising that we hear sentiments and opinions uttered, often at variance with well-settled principles, and in conflict, too, with the just and long-cherished policy of our party.—This should create no surprise. It is an incident, rather than a result, of liberty. But, like all evils springing from a like source, it will soon work its own cure. "Error may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it." We feel little concern, therefore, for the local heresy which has just sprung up in New York, upon the Texas question. We cannot believe that it is any thing more than an exhibition of a restless and dissatisfied spirit—a morbid but most mistaken sensibility upon a certain subject—an indiscreet zeal, an ill-timed and mis-timed interference with a great national question, and great national interests—which those concerned, we venture to hope, already regret, and will, ere long, as patriots and men of sense, see abundant cause either to abandon, or to postpone to a more propitious season for calm and profitable discussion. They must perceive that, if they persist in their purpose to introduce a new element into the Presidential canvass, to make new issues, and prescribe new conditions with equal propriety and equal right, might any other portion of the community do the same. These rights are equal as well as general. But what would be the result of the immediate exercise of these abstract rights? No party or people could succeed or prosper under such a state of things.—Division, confusion, and sectional rivalries, would be the inevitable but disastrous consequence. Like the doomed Jews at Jerusalem, we should soon bury our swords in each others vitals, instead of reserving all our energy to cleave down the ranks of our enemy. This is no time for such discussions, or such propositions are those indicated by the *secret circular* and in the call for the Monroe county meeting. Even if their motives be pure the time and the manner are ill-judged and inexpedient.

The Baltimore Convention, in a spirit of concession and patriotism never before equalled, presented the Presidential candidates to the country, and the issues and principles on which they were to be supported. The proceedings of that convention, both in the names which they presented, and the issues they proposed, have been received and ratified by the Democratic party, with a unanimity and enthusiasm never before witnessed in this country. The distinguished men who were competitors for the Presidental office, with a promptitude alike honorable to their patriotism and love of their party, were the first to acquiesce in its proceedings, and to throw the weight of their names and their talents against the hopes of the common enemy. The spirit of conciliation and harmony prevails throughout our ranks. Confidence and determined energy, the harbingers and the assurance of hope, are impelling us to the most decisive and the most glorious victory. Our ranks are strengthened daily by the addition of hundreds on hundreds of those who, in 1840, were found in the ranks of the Whigs. An irresistible enthusiasm and buoyancy animate and inspire our party everywhere. "*Union is success.*" Our union is perfect—our success certain. It is too late, therefore, for a few misguided and discontented men in New York, or elsewhere, to expect to change the issues of the party, or the current of events. If they continue to press their impracticable schemes, they must be considered disorganizers and conspirators against the success of the Democratic cause. They will isolate and cut themselves off from our principles and our sympathies. And, like all factionists, they will soon reap the bitter consequences of their own madness and folly. Conservatism was so hypocritical and subdued in its lastes, that nothing that the Democratic party could do, would satisfy it. It continued to complain and find fault, till nearly all its members found their appropriate places, where their hearts and their sympathies had long been, in the ranks of the Whigs. Let their example be a warning, or their history may soon have a parallel.—*Young Hickory.*

From the Ohio Statesman.

REVOLUTIONS NEVER GO BACKWARDS! OHIO COMING.

We occupy again, to-day, a small space in showing up the unparalleled outpourings from the party of "*false promises.*" There is no mistake in the ball that is rolling on. In the language of Senator Allen, "we have got them now." Who can read and doubt? A friend writes us from West Liberty, that the Hickory Club of that place is doing wonders in the cause of democracy.

Here is a *farmer* and a *blacksmith*—men who toil for their living—men who love liberty, and are determined to defend it:

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

West Liberty, Logan co., July 29, 1844.

Col. Medary—Sir: We, the undersigned, having voted for Harrison in 1840, do hereby announce to the world that we cannot support Henry Clay, but will do all in our power to secure the election of Polk and Dallas. And also, that we cannot vote for Coffin Hand Bill Barfley, of bargain and sale memory, but will most heartily do our best for Tod and Victory!

JOSEPH KAUFFMANN.
JOHN M SMITH.

Here is an intelligent physician, known by many, no doubt, of this city who cannot consent to lend his influence longer to the support of the high handed measures of federalism. Thousands of the best men of the land are coming at the same conclusion:

West Liberty, July 30, 1844.

Col. Medary—Sir: I am one of the many who have heretofore supported the whig ticket, and who are becoming not only disgusted but alarmed at the high-handed measure of federalism. The shocking debauch of 1840—the broken promises—the revolutionary disruption of our Legislature—the incarceration of Dorr for advocating principles predicated on the Declration of Independence—and last, but not least, the palpable indentity of the whigs with the native party in the east, have determined me to abandon the whigs now and forever. I therefore go for Polk and Texas, Dallas and Oregon, Tod and Victory.

J. C. TAYLOR.

Yes, and there are others that "would rather be ruled by moral men than by bloody duelists or gamblers." Thus we go.

From the Ohio Statesman.

Goshen Township, Allen co., Ohio, July 27, 1842.

S. Medary: We propose, through the medium of your paper, to make known to our fellow men the reasons of our change of views in regard to politics. We know that we are fallible creatures, and are liable to err, and we have lately been convinced that there are men of professedly high standing, who are always ready to take advantage of credulity, and try to hoax and deceive enough to sustain them in their verbosity. Thus we ourselves have been deluded, and yet longer have been blinded to our own interest by the rash promises that were made—the verification of which proving invain, we were compelled to look into matters, upon which we were likewise compelled to make a recantation, and say that we have been fighting against ourselves, or the yeomanry of our country, of which we claim to be a part. But to be brief, our reasons for leaving the whig ranks and enlisting under the banner of democracy are, because we want to buy our necessary articles as cheap as possible: but if our manufacturers of New England must be protected by such a tariff as proposed by our former pretended whig friends, then it must be done at the expense of the farmer.

Another reason is, that we would rather be ruled by moral men than by bloody duelist or gamblers.

Another is, that we want to know *when* we have money without paying the tender, light-fingered nabob for telling us weekly whether it is yet money or not.

And we oppose any man that goes against the annexation of Texas. Therefore, we go heart and hand for Polk and Dallas.

Your obedient servants,

JOSEPH AYLWORT,
WM. CODDINGTON,
JOHN TIDD.

And here are EIGHT adopted citizens, who can no longer follow in the lead of Senator Archer's ball, that he has pledged to put in motion after the present elections are over. They cannot support the church burners, and bigoted "fire and faggot" federalists of this age of civil and religious liberty:

Clark Co., Ohio, July 24, 1844.

Col. Medary, or Ed. of Thomas Jefferson, Xenia:

We, the undersigned, naturalized foreigners, who voted for Harrison in 1840, in Green county, Ohio, have come to the conclusion to vote for Col. Polk. We believe Mr. Clay, and the whole whig party enemies to the foreigners; and we do think it essential for every foreigner, who does not want to wear the irons of slavery for twenty-one years, to vote the Col. Polk ticket, who is the friend of the oppressed.

JOSEPH McAULEY,
HIRAM O'NEIL,
INGERSOLE McCLUSKEY,
W. S. STAMEYHILLE,
LEWIS McCONNER,
ALONZO DUFUNY,
WILLIAM McEADDEN,
SILVUS McCRACKEN.

That might seem to answer for one day; but we have still so many on hand, that we must work off a few more to-day:

[*From the Mt. Vernon Democratic Banner.*]

RENUNCIATIONS.

Some of our whig friends, have expressed a desire to see *one* renunciation "at home," and feeling disposed to please them in all things reasonable, we give them the renunciation of Mr. J. Harris. Mr H. is a young man of fine talents, and a bold and independent spirit. We welcome him to our ranks.

Knox county is certain to give Young Hickory a majority, at least SIX HUNDRED greater than she gave Van Buren.

Put a pin there!

For the Banner.

Mr. G. W. Morgan—Sir: Having become a settled and uncompromising enemy to every scheme, either religious or political, that is calculated to swindle the people out of any of those sacred rights, bestowed on them by the God of nature—and believing, as I now do, that the principles of H. Clay contribute to the increase of that plundering tribe of *money suckers*, who are galling the backs and sucking the blood of the laboring portion of community, I feel myself constrained to bid both himself and his party, a political adieu.

If any one thinks that the farmers are not sufficiently tithed, let him visit the residence of a farmer, and he will be convinced to the contrary. He will then discover that in addition to all his domestic animals that depend upon his crib for their pittance, and the owls which flock to his hen roost, and the *pious coons*, that plunder his corn fields by night—he will see besides these, a swarm of pale faced beggars and soap lock dandies, (who have spent their fortunes in riotous living,) approaching the farmer's residence, clad in a long roll of "bankrupt protection," and sneeringly paying their just debts, with "Clay's scrip of bankrupt release." Next he will see coming, calico makers, demanding *protection* and chanting the praise of Henry Clay; these gantry are closely followed by buggy loads of bank speculators and brokers; the first declaring a suspension of *specie payments*, and the second offering to buy up the notes issued by the first, at 20 or 30 cents on the dollar.

I shall not further particularize, for he, who is so wedded to his idol of Clay, as not to perceive these and other similar facts without my writing them, would not be persuaded though one rose from the dead to testify to their truth.

Let all who see the right *way*, AROUSE TO ACTION;

For every koon must be made to tree,
E're we vote for Polk of Tennessee.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN HARRIS.

Bladensburg, Knox co., Ohio, July 15, 1844.

SIGNS IN OHIO—MORE CHANGES OF WHIGS TO DEMOCRACY.

From the Clinton County Star.

Look, reader, at the renunciation (mailed at Clarkville,) which follows. Here comes along with the rest an old veteran grandfather, who, if he has not done service in the revolution, has been a living witness of principles carried out by the different administrations of his country from old John Adams to Harrison. Hear him, he is a striking illustration of the aphorism that it is never too late to renounce error:

MESSRS. McKIBBINS: I have been a whig for the last fifty years; have voted for Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and W. H. Harrison; finding their principles worn out, their cause on the decrease, their principles aggravating to the cause of honesty, and would bring their country to ruin and distress, I have taken the opportunity of leaving their ranks, and going now for my country's cause, by rallying round the standard of Polk, Dallas and reform, although he was'nt nominated to suit all parties; that's no difference, he is the man for me.

M. WILKENSON.

Washington Township, July 15, 1844.

From the same.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

MESSRS. EDITORS—You will please strike my name from the Coon list. In taking my leave of the Coon party, and joining the Democratic party, I deem it proper to give some of the many reasons which have actuated me in so doing. I have heretofore been a firm and decided whig, and no man supported Gen. Harrison more warmly than I did—and worse yet

I went for Tyler therefore,
Without a why or wherefore.

And like many other deluded supporters of the Coon party, was led off by excitement until reason was dethroned—or, to use the declaration of the leaders of that party, "the time for reason had passed," and the singing of songs, drinking hard cider eating corn dodgers—the exhibition of Coons, and their many fine promises—especially their promise of two dollars a day and roast beef," had peculiar charms for me. *But ah, deluded man!* when I look around, and ask myself the question: "Are any of these promises fulfilled—and do I, as a laboring man, get them two dollars a day and roast beef?" sad experience answers NO! But when I take a retrospective view of the past, I find that under every Democratic administration, under which I have lived the country has flourished. Farmers have got reasonable prices for their produce,—the laborer has received a fair price for his labor, and that two-thirds of the wealth of this country was accumulated under the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, and that since the ushering in of this glorious Whig administration, produce has been falling—wages are going down—expenses increasing—taxes rising, and the consumer is paying the duties on all the necessaries of life, to support and protect the rich and well-born of this country.

I go for Polk and Dallas therefore,
And have told you why and wherefore.

JOHN HELMS.

WILMINGTON, Ohio, July 19, 1844.

The Cleveland Plaindealer runs over a whole list who will not support Clay in 1844 that supported Harrison in 1840. After alluding to a number out of the State, it breaks forth thus:

GEN. WILLIAM S. MURPHY,

the great stump orator of Ohio for Harrison and Tyler in 1840, is now doing battle against Clay and the Bank.

But to come home, on to the Connecticut Western Reserve. Where are the Whig leaders of 1840?

LEWIS L. RICE,

a powerful writer, and editor of a Whig paper in '40, is now publishing a liberty paper, and tearing down Clayism throughout the southern counties of the Reserve.

J. W. TAIT,

editor and publisher of the Connecticut Gazette, and a strong Harrison man in 1840, now openly opposes Clay, and is about issuing a liberty paper at Painesville. He says hundreds of his old Harrison subribers have requested him to do so, and they pledge themselves to sustain him!

EDWARD WADE, ESQ.

of this city, a powerful debater, and an eloquent public speaker, and who, in '40, dealt dismay into the Republican ranks wherever he went, now is the worst customer Clay men can meet in this quarter. He is most at home when treading on *Giddings' toes*, tearing his abolition overcoat off from his whig jacket, and exposing his duplicity, which he often does, with *excruciating* effect.

THOMAS RICHMOND,
T. C. SEVERANCE,
R. H. BLACKMER,
H. P. HOPKINS,
J. F. TAINTER, and
M. H. HICKOX,

are citizens of our acquaintance, and were very active in 1840 to secure the election of Gen. Harrison; but who are now equally active *against* Henry Clay.

CAPT. WM. R. RICHARDSON,

of this city, a thorough-going and influential Tippecanoe man in 1840, now goes for Polk and Dallas. He says he has seen quite enough of the corruption and meanness of Federal whiggery, and that he shall hereafter exert himself in the cause of democracy and equal rights.

We might extend this to *hundreds* in this county, and *thousands* on the Reserve; but we leave it for the POLLS TO TELL! We do not claim they will all vote the democratic ticket, *but that they will not vote the whig ticket*, as they did in 1840!

Mr. Breslm, of the Tiffin Advertiser, thus sends forth tidings from Seneca country.

A number of whigs in this township, within a few weeks, have declared against Clay and come out for Polk and Dallas. Under no circumstances can they support the demagogue Clay, nor vote for the "native" bigot, Frelinghuysen. Mr. WM. JOHNSON, a respectable and intelligent mechanic, within a few days has come out for Pold and Dallas. He has heretofore been a strong whig.

Gen. SIDNEY SEA, of his this place, who was the whig candidate for the State Senate in 1843, has repeatedly declared within our hearing that he cannot support Henry Clay—*and he will not.*

One of the leading Democrats of Venice township, a few days since, informed us of five individuals in his immediate neighborhood who had come out for Polk and Dallas.

We hear of changes in almost every township, and from such signs it is evident that false promises and deceptive pledges will be of no consequence to whiggery in this campaign. The people have seen the fulfilment of their promises and will acknowledge their obligations in November next.

From the Hillsborough Gazette.

"OUR UNION IS PERFECT."—*Webster.*

The following was handed to us for publication by an old friend on Wednesday last. Mr. Walker is an independent, honest man, governed solely by reason and principle. Like many others in this county, he is tired of the deceptions of whiggery. Only week before last, there were three men in our office in one day, who supported Harrison in 1840, but declared their intention to vote for Polk and Dallas in November next:

For the Hillsborough Gazette.

MR. EMRIE—I have always been a whig. I voted for Gen. Harrison in 1840, believing I was doing my country good service. The accession of the whigs to power will, I believe, prove their overthrow and final annihilation. They made promises which they had neither the ability or the will to fulfil. I am satisfied that they are the rich man's friend—the poor man's foe. I cannot vote for blacklegs and duelists. Farewell, coonery! I go for Polk, Dallas, Tod, and my country's interest.

ELIJA WALKER.

Concord Township, July 15, 1844.

ASTONISHING CHANGES.

The Indiana Whig, a few days since, assured its Coon friends in that and other States that it was false that there were any changes from the Whig to the Democratic party. This assurrnce was exulted over by many Whig papers, and on the strength of the falsehood, the blind partizans of Clay in this and other cities, set about comforting themselves with the belief that Indiana would give her vote to Clay. Now let facts speak—let *names* show the true state of the case. The Lawrenceburgh Beacon of Thursday, the 25th inst. is on our table. That paper has several lists which we will try to put all in a row, for the reader to examine and count at his leisure. The Beacon says:

"Among the many names that have been recently added to the Democratic party, we cannot refrain from mentioning a name familiar to all our old inhabitants, we mean that of Judge Enoch McCarty, of Franklin county, a pioneer of our State, a member of the convention that formed our constitution—Clerk of Franklin county, and at this time Judge. Though hitherto a strong Whig, he is now exerting all his energies in behalf of Polk and Dallas."

This makes ONE!

"It is for these reasons, (given at length in the Beacon) that I, in company with so many of the friends of General Harrison, refuse our support to Mr. Clay. We rather prefer rallying around the standard of James K Polk—whom the Whigs have sneeringly called "Young Hickory"—the true friend of his country and whom the people will delight to honor.

JUSTUS M. CLURE."

That makes TWO!

"We, the undersigned, take this occasion to add our names to the long list of those who supported Gen Harrison, but who will at the coming election cast their votes for James K. Polk.

John Brewington,	William Patterson,
Thos. W. Pate,	Wm. Vanzant,
John Houston,	John Buffington,
William Cure,	Joseph Peters,
S. W. Palmer,	Geo. M. Lozier,
Jonathan Ross,	Aaron Strait,
Thos. Greenfield,	John S. Kelly,
Henry S Black"	

These make NINETEEN!

JULY 23, 1844.

"I myself am one who has always voted with the whig party for President; and I now say to you that if I am now forgiven for the past, I will sin no more in that way for the future.—Please register me among those who at the approaching election will support Polk and Dallas.

Respectfully, JAS. HODGSON.

This makes TWENTY!

SPARTA, July 10, 1844

"I voted for Harrison, and have always been a whig, but am so no longer, for I found to my sorrow that an honest man has no more chance among whigs than a bob tailed bull on the Mustang prairie in fly time.

JAMES CAREY."

This makes TWENTY-ONE!

"Strike my name from the Nottingham List."

"Mr Editor: I was always a Whig until 1843; I went with the party in all meanderings and zigzag courses, until I at last began to look around me, and as soon as I came to make a careful investigation, I found that the party which I had acted with held no principle in common with me.

NATHAN POWELL."

This makes TWENTY TWO!

"MR. EDITOR: As the "Whig" says there is

no man that voted for Tip and Ty in 1840, that will vote for Jas. K. Polk, and Geo. M. Dallas; tell him that this child will do that thing, and help to skin that same old coon.

Yours,

ELIJAH ROBBINS.

This makes TWENTY-THREE!

"Major Dunn—I wish to state through the columns of your valuable paper, that although I have acted all my life with the Whig party—yet I have now (for many reasons which are evident to every one who has observed the course pursued by the whig leaders) determined to leave the ranks of the Dictator, and enlist in the cause of Polk and Dallas, equal rights and Democracy.

HENRY T. ROBERTS.

LAWRENCEBURGH, July 24, 1844."

This makes TWENTY-FOUR!

"This is to certify that I supported Gen. Harrison in 1840, and have acted with the Whig party ever since, but I will not vote for Henry Clay in 1844; but will vote for Polk and Dallas, Oregon and Texas. CORNELIUS EVANS.

July 24th, 1844."

This makes TWENTY-FIVE!

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we voted for W. H. Harrison in 1840, and will not vote for Henry Clay in 1844.

John Dolson,	James M. Darragh,
James Seede,	Wm. C. Walker,
Geo. W. Ward,	James Callihan,
William Priest,	W. W. Stout,
Isaac McLester,	Michael Hosler,
Nathan Misner,	Jacob Huffner,
Erastus Clark."	

This makes THIRTY-EIGHT!

Do not these look like *changes*? Do they not look like 1840 reversed? All of these names are contained in *one* single paper, and more are coming. This is a faint picture of what is going on in *one* community of Indiana, and we have such assurances as are indisputable that it is just the case in every other county of the Hoosier State. Clay cannot carry that State—he will lose it by 10 or 15,000.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

From the Lynchburg (Va.) Republican.

A MARE'S NEST.

The whigs hereabouts are so hard run for some objection to Col. Polk's private character, that some of them in their speeches, and others in their conversation, are trying to *bore* the Democrats, and create the impression upon the minds of some that Gov. Polk would not vote the poor population of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, a lot of wood, in the rigor of winter, to protect them from he cold. The blush of shame should tinge the cheek of him who would give circulation to such reports. But it is only the last gasping effort of a sinking party. What are the facts?,

A petition was presented asking a contribution from Congress of *thirty cords of wood* for the benefit of the poor. Mr. Polk voted against the grant—and why? He shall say why himself. He gave these reasons:

☞ "We have *no right* to give away the property of our constituents. This wood *is not ours.* If the people of Georgetown are suffering, I will give as much of MY OWN MONEY as any member on this floor, to relieve them. Raise a subscription, and I will subscribe as much as any one. I will put my hand into MY OWN pocket, but I have no right to give away the public property, and I will not do it."

Who now, is the man, claiming to have a knowledge of a Congressman's constitutional duties and privileges, that will for one moment deny that Mr. Polk's was the *only* sound position that he could have taken? The Congress preferred, however, giving away the wood that was paid for by Government, and consequently was the property of their constituents, to putting their hands in their *own pockets*, as was recommended by Mr. Polk, and from a portion of their *eight dollars per day*, administering a little relief to poverty.

Since writing the above our eye fell upon an article on the same subject in the Ohio Statesman—the attention of whig editors, who published this slander is requested. They will see how every flounder they make sends them deeper in the mire

Extract from the Journals of the House of Representatives, page 242, session of 1830-31

"Mr. Worthington moved the following ressolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed, to cause thirty cords of wood to be delivered, to the order of the Mayor of Georgetown, for the use of the suffering poor of that town.

"This resolution being read,

"A motion was made by Mr. Blair, of South Carolina, to amend the same by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting as follows:

"That the Seargent at arms be required to deduct from the compensation of the members of this House one day's pay, and deliver said sum to the Mayor of Georgian, to be applied to the purchase of fuel for the paupers of that town, provided, nevertheless, that deduction shall be made from the compensation of such members only as vote in favor of this resolution

"Pending the question on this motion, the previous question was moved by Mr. Storrs, New York, and being demanded by a majority of the members present,

"The said previous question was put, viz: shall the main question be now put and passed in the infirmative—yeas 104, nays 81."

Most of your readers understand parliamentary trickery sufficiently well to know that the previous question is generally resorted to for the purpose of cutting off obnoxious amendments, by those who have not the courage to vote them down, and in this case it had the desired effect. After the House had agreed to sustain the previous question, no vote could be taken on the amendment of Mr. Blair, and hence we are bound to presume that all who were opposed to giving eight dollars of their own pay for the support of the suffering poor, voted to cut off the amendment by the previous question.

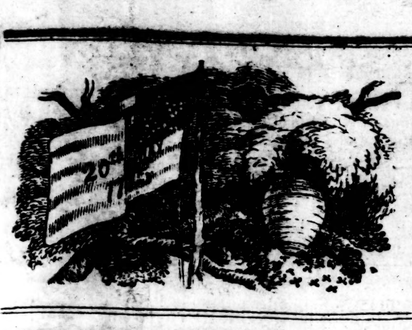
Among those who were willing to vote for taking one dayls pay out of their own pockets and giving it to the suffering poor of Georgetown, were JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

Had the resolution passed, and had all present voted for it, the amount thus raised for the relief of the suffering poor would have been near $1,500, a sum which would have brought warmth and comfort to the families of those who were represented as being destitute of fuel, without the means to purchase it.

More Help.—The Spirit of Jefferson is the title of a new and ably conducted Democratic paper at Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia.

The Defiance Democrat is the title of another new paper of the right stamp, from a town of that name in the northwest part of Ohio.

Louisiana.—In the election at Baton Rouge, to fill the vacancy to the State Convention occasioned by the death of Dr. Combs, Mr. Waddell, (dem.) has been elected by a majority of 108 over Mr. Adams, (whig.)



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1844.

Democratic Republican Nomination

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES K. POLK,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE M. DALLAS,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under the ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

We have received returns for Governor from fifty-seven counties in this State, which we give below. Ten counties yet remain to be heard from, which will not effect the count much either way.

The Federalists have carried the Legislature by a majority of 12 or 14 in the house of Commons and we think they will have *two* in the Senate. In the popular vote for Governor we are satisfied that the gain will be on the Democratic side. Graham's majority as far as heard from is between 3000 and 3500, this shows a gain for the Democrats at least a 1000 votes since 1842 and 7000 since 1840:

Counties.	Moh'd.	Henry.	Graham.	Hoke.
Anson	995	372	1174	532
Ashe	473	527		
Burke & Caldwell	1514	399	1263	309
Bertie	407	474	m 98	
Bladen	301	438	270	501
Beaufort	750	593	882	488
Bunc'mb&Henderson	1450	498	875	496
Brunswick	283	309	24m	
Cumberland	558	886	602	1070
Cabarrus	610	302	759	477
Cherokee	368	203		
Chowan	243	221	233	210
Craven	549	650	m 65	
Currituck	73	367		
Caswell	241	1109	277	1068
Camden	452	77	517	94
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]	1153	794
Cleaveland	324	359		
Columbus	129	351	197	274
Duplin	182	801	251	878
Davidson	1220	484	911	658
Edgecomb	74	1185	118	1410
Franklin	353	646		m 329
Gates	313	427		
Greene	274	198	250	204
Guilford	1615	418	1920	463
Granville	901	858	m	9
Hertford	292	231	368	269
Halifax	567	419	191	m
Hyde	382	161		
Haywood	465	216	365	327
Johnston	557	580	639	585
Iredell	1479	252	1527	379
Jones	213	126	195	153
Lincoln	679	1579	911	1728
Lenoir	216	377	m	150
Mecklenburg	764	1182	808	1242
Macon	424	160		
Martin	226	577	316	523
Montgomery&Stanly	1106	165	m	934
Moore	521	504	584	512
New Hanover	201	888	283	1101
Nash	80	765	67	796
Northampton	532	430	154	m
Orange	1576	1472	1761	1555
Onslow	187	581	188	553
Pasquotank	631	144	593	177
Pitt	572	379	590	419
Person	310	545	—	m 334
Perquimons	353	94	149	m
Rutherford	1366	173	1402	435
Robeson	534	557	566	597
Richmond	655	92	678	113
Randolph	1154	309	744	m
Rockingham	383	954	449	981
Rowan and Davie	1190	914	1314	1090
Surry	984	950	m 9	
Stokes	1129	1180	1105	1165
Sampson	385	603	458	732
Tyrrel	288	106		
Wilkes	1333	100	1328	167
Washington	364	58	m 237	
Wake	953	1185	1073	1271
Warren	113	730	127	716
Wayne	216	680	216	846
Yancy	292	493		
	39586	34994		

EZEKIEL POLK—*Toryism.*

The whig press are still endeavoring to brand with infamy the memory of Ezekiel Polk by affixing to it the charge of toryism. Notwithstanding they have kept their political jackalls prowling about the repositories of the dead and raking from them whatever might seem to support their accusations—yet have they most signally failed in making out their case. We repeat, what we before said and proved, that Ezekiel Polk never was a tory, and was never viewed in that light by his cotemporaries. In order to prove this, we adduce the testimony of persons living at the time of the revolution and who were themselves actors in it. Now, how it is with our opponents. With the exception of one revolutionary veteran all the witnesses testify to the declarations of others about a fact of which they are personally ignorant. They simply state that they heard their Fathers or Uncle B and A say that Ezekiel Polk took protection. What weight can such evidence have when compared with that of men personally cognizant of the facts of which they speak. Such testimony ascends only one degree higher than mere rumor which is always uncertain, and only two degrees above cock and bull stories, which are always silly. We will now bring forth sufficient proof to satisfy any unprejudiced mind, of the falsity of the charge made against Ezekiel Polk. In the first place the whigs have drawn from a former certificate of Thomas Alexander the inference that he (Thomas Alexander) meant to charge Ezekiel Polk with being a tory during the revolutionary war. Major Alexander has now furnished us with a certificate wherein he states most unequivocall that he never intended to charge Ezekiel Polk with being a Tory during the war, nor did he even imagine that such an inference could be drawn from his certificate. Here is the certificate and it speaks for itself:

Statement of *Thomas Alexander:*

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C. Aug. 5, 1844.

I was acquainted with Col. Ezekiel Polk, during the Revolutionary war, I knew that he served two campaigns as Captain one against the tories on Rayburns creek where he dispersed them and one before that against the Indians and others, in the neighborhood of ninety-six, in which campaign I served as a soldier under him. The seat of war was then removed northward and I do not know of his being in the army afterwards. *He never took sides in any shape, manner, or form, against his country*—nor did I ever intend to charge that he did, and I now consider the charge to be false, nor did I ever hear that charge made until of late I heard it. I always considered that Ezekiel Polk was the most talented of all the family.

THOMAS ALEXANDER.

Thos. Alexander is the only witness upon whom the whigs have relied. They published his statement some time ago that Ezekiel Polk took protection.

Statement of *George Oliver*, about 85 years old:

LINCOLN COUNTY, Aug. 5, 1844.

I was born and raised in North Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, (which the pension records will show.) I was well acquainted with Ezekiel Polk, Thomas Polk, and all the Polk family that served in the Revolution in the Carolinians and State, they were all good and active Whigs, and that the charge made against Ezekiel Polk at this late day, that he was a tory in the Revolution, is a base slander and falsehood. It's true that he was forced from his residence in South Carolina, by Cornwallis on his way from Camden to Charlotte, to take protection or leave all his property to the ravages of the tories. But left him on the first chance and headed a scouting party of patriots, who annoyed and fought the British tories in South Carolina. It was said that Cornwallis was so anxious to induce him to raise alms against his country, that he offered him a Commission of Colonel. I went to live with Col. William Polk, near the town of Charlotte, at the close of the war, and lived with him several years and knew Ezekiel Polk and never heard the charge of toryism against him. And on the other hand, he was considered a patriot and friend to his country, and a useful citizen, being a talented and business man.

GEORGE OLIVER.

Signed in presence of
Pleasant Oliver and S. C. Caldwell.

LINCOLN COUNTY, Aug. 5, 1844.

My father, David Wilson, was an active Whig in the Revolutionary war, intimate with, and in the service during the whole war, with the Polks. I have often heard him and my uncle, Samuel Wilson, talk over the scenes of the Revolution, and I always heard him say that Col. Ezekiel Polk, and all his brothers were active Whigs during the whole war. I never heard him or Samuel Wilson say any thing about Col. Ezekiel Polk being ever lukewarm in the cause. I have often heard him and my uncle Samuel Wilson say that Ezekiel Polk was active in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and that he helped to write that Declaration. My father was at the battle of Ramseur's Mill, and when Col. Falls was killed, he took command at that battle; his mind was sound to the day of his death, and he was fond of talking of the scenes of the Revolution,—and I am well satisfied that he knew the feelings and conduct of the Polks in the revolution, as well, or better than any man of his day, and of the truth of what I have stated above I have not the remotest doubt.

M. L. WILSON.

Signed in presence of
J. W. Hampton.

Statement of *Abram Forney*, 85 years old:

LINCOLN COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 3, 1844.

I served in the Revolution under Col. Thomas Polk, elder brother of Ezekiel Polk, I knew all the Polks, I was not in the army with Ezekiel Polk—but I always understood that he was a true friend of his country, and was an active Whig, and indeed I know that there was no tory among any of the Polks—and I consider the charge that Ezekiel Polk was a tory to be false in every particular—I did not ever hear even that he took protection under Cornwallis nor do I believe that he did. And I heard at the time that Ezekiel Polk, was among the foremost in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and that—(Ezekiel Polk) and a Brevard and a Minister by the name of Balch wrote that Declaration.

his
ABRAM ⋈ FORNEY.
mark.

Subscribed in presence of
J. W. Hampton.

Statement of Col. *Augustus Alexander:*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N. C., Aug. 1, 1844.

I was acquainted with Col. Ezekiel Polk from my boyhood until he removed from North Carolina. I am now seventy-two years of age. I lived about one mile and and half of him during the whole time. Ezekiel Polk and my father were always intimate. My father was a signer of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. I never heard this charge of toryism until I saw it in the Charlotte Journal. I was indignat when I saw it and pronounced it then and do pronounce it now a false slander. He lived in Mecklenburg for many years after the revolution and stood high as a man of talents and stern integrity.

AUGUSTUS ALEXAMDER.

Statement of *Reuben Hood*, 84 years of age:

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C., Aug. 7, 1844.

I was acquainted with Col. Ezekiel Polk, before and after the Revolutionary war. It was my understanding at the time, and I heard it often, that he assisted in getting up the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, and that he signed that instrument, of this I have no doubt—I heard that when Cornwallis came to Charlotte on his way from Camden, that Colonel Ezekiel Polk, then living in South Carolina, near the Mecklenburg line; that he was forced, in order to save his property from destruction to take protection—many Whigs were compelled to do this. The British threatened to burn his house and destroy his property. Col. Polk escaped with his property, as soon as he could—some of which the troops of Cornwallis captured in crossing the Yadkin river. I heard that Cornwallis said if he could catch him he would hang him. That he was a true *Whig* there can be no doubt. And I consider that charge of toryism *false*—he was considered a man of fine talents.

Signed REUBEN HOOD.

In presence of
Margaret Hood.

Statement of *Susan Alexander:*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Aug. 1, 1844.

I have a good memory and was an active person in the time of the Revolutionary war. I heard that Ezekiel Polk did take propection, in order to protect his family and property from the ravages of the Torys. I have never heard the least suspecion of his bearing arms against his country or of his intention to do so—and I would certainly have heard it, if it had been so. I have heard that he was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence in Mecklenburg, and believe him to have been a man of integrity and talents.

SUSAN ALEXANDER.

Statement of *P. J. Wilson:*

MECKLENBURG CO., N. C., Aug. 5, 1844.

It is well known in this country that my father, Samuel Wilson, was a prominent and active Whig during the American Revolution, and was well acquainted with the scenes of those days, and with the men who participated in them—and with regard to the charge of toryism now made against the late Col. Ezekiel Polk, I believe it to be slanderously false. For I have often heard my father speak of Col. Ezekiel Polk as among the most active of the whigs of this region of country in the Revolution—and when three years since the charge was made, that he was a tory for having taken protection under Cornwallis, he denounced it as a slander and said he knew to the contrary—That when Cornwallis was in this country, Col. Polk was in Pennsylvania. He said the charge was false, for he knew, to his personal knowledge, that there was no better Whig in all this country during the war than Ezekiel Polk; and to these facts he was anxious to make a certificate, but no opportunity occurred previous to his death. There are many others in this community who have repeatedly heard my father relate the facts as I have state them above.

P. J. WILSON.

Subscribed in presence of
J. W. Hampton.

We trust that after this array of evidence the Whig press will take another track, and try the women. Every whig in Mecklenburg who is in any way connected with revolutionary character's has been called upon to furnish his quota of hear say evidence against the character of Ezekiel Polk The women are more talkative (and without any disrespect love slander and gossip rather more than the other sex). No doubt many of them recollect what their Mamas and Aunts said about Ezekiel Polk, and the matter thus collected might greatly help the Whig cause.

Correspondent of the Albany Argus.

COONERY IN SARATOGA.

A Whig mass meeting was called at Duel's, in Malta, Saratoga county, on the 13th July, for the purpose of organizing a Clay Club. The day (Saturday) was one on which the farmers usually resort to the place for the purpose of trading, and a number of Democrats who thus happened to be there were attracted by curiosity to the place of meeting, where after waiting sometime after the hour for the "vast assemblage" to arrive, they mustered an organization at one end of the room of SIXTEEN *whigs*, all told! while the merry faces of SEVENTEEN *democratic spectators* were attempting to restrain their risibles at the other. They went through the form of appointing a committee to report at another meeting, (our friends compassionately refraining from voting them down) and adjourned, after which the democrats, to elliven the gloom of the day, and to dispel the dark cloud from the whig faces, gave three cheers for Polk and Dallas that shook the building to its foundation. Strange to say, the effect seemed to be the reverse of what they benevolently intended, for the "tremendous gathering," dispersed with many growls.

But the best of the joke remains to be told. The intervening week was spent in drumming up recruits for the meeting of the 20th at the same place. Chagrined by their previous failure, of course no pains were spared to make this a "rouser." They came together, and behold! an outpouring of FOURTEEN followers of Henry Clay "in council!"

The proceedings of this meeting illustrate the liability of *large* bodies to distraction and division. The whig Major Domo of the town (esq Noxon,) probably thinking that the absence of his friends might be owing to the absence of the proper stimulant to whig effort, (Duel's is a temperance house,) favored an adjournment to a rum tavern in another part of the town. A very spirited debate ensued, and a vote was finally taken, which resulted *nine* for temperance, *five* for rum, and nobody in particular for the Clay Club.

It should be remembered that Malta gave forty majority for Harrison in 1840, and has heretofore been a uniform federal town. The whig leaders should learn that while they may safely call mass meetings in cities, they would save themselves some mortification by leaving the sober yeomanry of the country to move as they please.

From the Boston Post.

THE OHIO FORGERY.

We noticed the other day an infamous forgery published in the Buckeye Sentinel, a whig paper, giving the names of all the democratic members of the Massachusetts legislature of Franklin county as seceders from the democratic ranks. We have received from Hon. H. W. Cushman, whose name was placed at the head of the list, the following statement:

BERNARDSON, July 30, 1844.

"A more detestable forgery and falsehood was never uttered or printed by any party. There is not even the *shadow* of a pretence for it. Not one of our democrats have changed, nor will they till the whigs offer better principles and better men for office. H. W. CUSHMAN."

Mr. Cushman also informs us, that the Whigs in his section are so struck with the audacity of this forgery that they try to get off by calling it a "locofoco trick." This will not answer. It is a pure whig forgery. The original paper published in Elyria, Ohio, with the names of publisher and editor, is in our possession, and was sent to us by the publishers of the Plaindealer, who exchange with that whig paper, the Buckeye Sentinel. We hope to get at the bottom of the fraud, and see if it is not traceable to some Massachusetts whigs. The Ohio editor could never have contrived it, for he had no means even to learn the names of the men he has slandered. Let it be probed to the bottom. We expect a statement from every one of the democratic members who have been thus slandered. They live widely apart, and will take time to see them. In the meantime we give the ample refutation from Mr. Cushman.

WHIG TESTIMONY IS TO THE WHIG CANDIDATE.

The following summary is from the Natchez Free Trader:

Who charged Henry Clay with making a corrupt bargain with John Quincy Adams?

Answer. John Bell, (Harrisons Secretary of War,) Ephraim A. Foster (whig senator in Congress,) and George E. Badger, of North Carolina, (Harrisons Secretary of the Navy.)

Who endorsed the charge? The legislature of Tennessee; John P. Kennedy, Reverdy Johnson, senator Merrick, and many of the most distinguished whigs of Maryland and the Union. When the whig party denounce the charge as false, they hail the falsehood down upon their own leaders.

Who charged Mr. Clay with setting up a dictatorship in the Capitol, a caucus power to control legislation and embarrass the executive? William C. Rives the whig senator from Virginia.

Who charged Mr. Clay with attempting to overthrow the constitution to promote his own views? Thomas F. Marshall, the Whig Representative in Clay's own district.

Who said that Mr. Clay had too many heresies to deserve his support? Daniel Webster.

Who said that Henry Clay had treated him with gross ingratitude in return for generous services? Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

Who says that Henry Clay is tampering with the abolitionists, and wrote his Texas letter to secure their support? Gen. Felix Houston, heretofore the strongest and most influential friend Mr. Clay had in Mississippi.

Who charged Mr. Clay with urging on the duel which resulted in the death of Mr. Cilley? Henry A. Wise, a good whig, whose course towards Col. Polk the whigs are now applauding.

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte on the 1st day of July, 1844.

A—W. L. Alexander, Thomas Alexander, Matthew Alexander, Jas. A. Adams 2, John Alman.

B—N. A. F. Brewer, E. H. Bissell, Robt. Buckhannon, J. H. Barnhil., Wm. Baenes, Moses Beaty, Mrs. A. S. Beaty, Burr & Arnold.

C—Silas Caldwell, Miss J. T. Chamberlain, Mrs. H. E. Caldwell, Jas. Clark, Miss M. C. Creighton, Dr. H. Z. Cosboy, C. S. Caldwell, Wm. C. Corley, Sarah Critty.

D—L. Dinkins 2, Susannah Dowe, J. Dameron, Dr. Wm. Davidson.

E—Jas. Ewings.

G—P. S. Gray, H. J. Gorman, Miss Narcissa Gray, Miss M. G. Gray, G. W. Gray 2, J. Gains, S Hipp, M. H. Hutchison, Sam. Harris, J. Hutchison, sen., Miss J. Harvey, A. Hatner, D. C. Haynes.

I & J—Mrs. A. C. Irwin, A. B. Ivey, M. Icehour, Jas. Jamison.

K—David Kerr, John Kerr.

L—Thomas P. Ligon, W. J. Langdon 3, Jas. M. Leigh 2, W. Lowmack.

M—Pheby McGibbony, Miss E. A. Moore, R. R. McKay, Elizabeth Morris, Miss M. J. Montgomery, Margt. Marks, R. W. Murray, T. P. Milwee, Josiah Montgomery.

N—Elenor A. Neil.

O—Rev. H. E. Ogburn.

P—Eliza W. Parks, G. Pierce, R. P. Parks, John Percy, John Penberthy.

Q—R Query.

R—J. W. Ross, G. Rodden, Mrs. H. C. Robinson, John Roe 2, T. W. Robinson, Rich. Rozzell 2, Robert Ray.

S—W. A. Smith, B. R. Smith, J. S. Stiles, M. Strickland, Alfred Steel.

T—Mrs. A. P. Thomas, Wm. Taylor, Taylor, Harris & Co.

W—W. B. Withers, D. Waisner, Eliza Wilber 2, Mrs. A. P. Williamson. Dr. I. Wilson, C. Weir.

(98) H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

THE PLEBEIAN.

The largest Dollar Weekly.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE

We would impress upon the Democracy that IT IS THEIR DUTY AT THIS CRISIS to assemble forthwith by towns, villages or, districts and make arrangements for subscribing for 10, 20, or 50 papers for DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE PEOPLE till after the Presidential Election. The WEEKLY PLEBEIAN, containing all the matter of the Daily, (THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC MORNING PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK) can be be had at the low price of ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, in advance, or TWENTY COPIES will be sent one year for the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, or five for four dollars. By a rule of the Post Office Department, Postmasters can frank letters written by themselves containing money for subscriptions. NOW is the time to commence the work. DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS, AND THE ENEMY ACTIVE AND VIGILANT. EVERY COUNTRY STORE, EVERY VILLAGE TAVERN SHOULD BE PROVIDED WITH A DEMOCRATIC PAPER. The Whigs, with an unholy cause to support, are circulating their tracts and newspapers by thousands and tens of thousands. We with a *Righteous Cause*, should be on the alert in season in disseminating our principles among the people. The public mind must be *Aroused*—the ignorant *Enlightened*—the cold-hearted warmed into life, and the weak but willing encouraged by the co-operation of those who are able to contribute by exemple and by furnishing the means to carry on the contest to a *Successful Termination*. So far as the *PLEBEIAN* is concerned, the fight on Federalism and Clay shall be condncted with a warmth increased and increasing, until the battle is over and the victory is won. Pass the word round, "SUBSRIBE FOR THE DOLLAR PLEBEIAN."

The Plebeian Tracts.

Notice to Democratic Associations, Clubs, and Committees.—In consequence of the increased demand for these popular Tracts, we have reduced the price from $2 50 to $2 per 100, and $20 per 1000.—They are ably written, and completely explode the sophisms of the modern "*Junius.*" They should be largely ordered by our Democratic friends throughout the country. No Democrat should be without them. All orders sent to the *Plebeian Office.* Remittances in bills of specie-paying banks, accompanying the orders will be received.

No. 1—The Injustice of the Tariff on Revenue Principles.

No. 2—The Injustice of the Tariff on Protective Principles.

LEVI D. SLAMM, Publisher.

New York City, 1844.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

A DEMOCRATIC SONG.

TO THE TUNE OF YANKEE DOODLE.

BY W. A. S.

The State of Maine will go again
For Democratic measures,
And we're not sure but that Vermont
Will partake of her pleasures.
New Hampshire, too, is always true,
As well as Mississippi—
She'll keep as clear of Henry Clay
As she did of old Tippy.

We do not know but Ohio
Will go for Polk and Dallas,
And Delaware and Maryland
Will just slip in for ballast.
The Empire State, as sure as fate
Will come out like Missouri,
And Send the Democratic ball
A bouncing on like fury.

In Tennesee, the hickory tree
Will never stop its growing,
And she like Pennsylvania will
Set old Chapman to crowing.
Connecticut and New Jersey
Are not as sure as others;
But this I know, they'll help along
Their Democratic brothers.

The Carolinas will join hand
With sister Louisiana,
And all their votes will go for Polk,
As well as Indiana's.
Old Massachusetts we will give
To Clay and Frelinghuysen,
And we will give Rhode Island too,
For we dont want their *pisen*.

The votes of Michigan are good,
And so are old Dominion's;
These States will never swerve from truth
Whilst freemen have opinions.
As Henry Clay has had his day
We'll give him all Kenucky;
But even that we fear he'll lose—
He has been so unlucky.

MEDICAL.

DRS. J. M. HAPPOLDT & M. B. TAYLOR having associated in the Practice of Physic, tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country.

Their Office is kept in the one at present occupied by Dr. Happoldt, one door south of Mr. William Carson's Store, where they may be found when not professionally absent.

Cases requiring consultation shall receive the attention of both without additional charge.

May 3d, 1844. 59—F.

Spring and Summer Fashions.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that he has received his Spring and Summer Fashions;—those favoring him with their custom can be accommodated in the most fashionable style.—No pains shall be spared on his part to give general satisfaction, (GOOD FITS WARRANTED.)

His Shop will be found two doors north of Charlotte Hotel, the room formerly occupied as the Jeffersonian printing office.

April 5, 1844. 55:::::TF.

Catawba Springs

FOR SALE.

THIS well known establishment, including a valuable Tract of Land of

350 Acres;

A portion of which is in a high state of cultivation. As it has become a place of great resort in the summer season, by persons for their health and pleasure, and not being in a situation to keep public entertainment, I have concluded (very much against my wish) to dispose of the place to some one who can accommodate the visiters. As the place from its location and valuable water, must continue to be a place of gret resort. The land is good, well timbered and fine meadows, should any person wish to purchase a good farm, either for a private or for public entertainment cannot be better suited in the State—the location is extremely healthy. A credit of one and two years will be given, if desired.—For terms, apply to either of my sons Thomas F. or Joseph W. Hampton.

THOMAS HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs. N. C., June 1. 1844. 64--F.

N. B. I have concluded to rent for this season the most of my buildings to families, who may wish to spend the summer, and board themselves. For terms, apply to my son T. F. Hampton, Charlotte, or to the Post Master, Catawba Springs, Catawba County, N. C. T. H.

Notice.

ALL persons who hold my receipts as Constable of Mecklenburg county, N. C., for papers to collect are hereby notifyed to produce said papers before me, at any time until the 15th instant, and from the 8th of July to next August Superior Court at the Charlotte Hotel, in the town of Charlotte, for settlement, or this notice will be plead in bar hereafter, as I intend to move out of this State early in the fall of this year.

T. R. HUGHES.

June 11, 1844. 65--F

House and Sign Painting,

AND

PAPER HANGING.

JOHN W. RAINEY, having located himself permanently in Concord, N. C., tenders his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the tools and materials necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for several years engaged at it, he hopes by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Ornamental, Sign, Flag, and House Painting, and Paper Hanging,

will be promptly executed in a superior style, and at moderate charges. Specimens of his work may be seen in any of the surrounding villages. He will attend to calls in any of the Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Stanly, or Anson. Orders for signs will be thankfully received, and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

Concord, Feb. 28, 1844. 50—1y.

Caution.

THE public are cautioned against trading for two notes of hand, given to the undersigned by *Hugh Haigood*. The one made payable to A. Armour, is for about $63: the one made payable to H. Sparrow, not recollected—both dated in February 1843. Said notes are lost, or mislaid, and their payment to any one but the undersigned is hereby forbidden.

ARTHUR ARMOUR,
HIRAM SPARROW.

May 17, 1844. 163

Dissolution.

THE Firm of HAMPTON & ALEXANDER, in the Charlotte Hotel, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm will be paid to T. F. Hampton, and he will also settle all the debts of the concern.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
T. F. HAMPTON.

June 4, 1844. 64:::3w.

THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL

WILL be kept open as heretofore by the undersigned. He hopes his past endeavors to please those who have called on him, will prove a sufficient assurance, that no exertion will be spared to give entire satisfaction to his guests.

T. F. HAMPTON.

June 4. 184J. 64::F.

BEEF! BEEF!!

HAVING made arrangements to supply the citizens of Charlotte with the best Beef that the Mountains can afford, I wish to inform my friends that I shall commence butchering on the 15th of June and continue to the 10th of December, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings. As I have butchered for the town eight years and have punctually fulfilled all engagements, it is not necessary for me to say that I will be as punctual as ever. I will also supply my country stands punctually.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

April 2, 1844. 64--F.

N. B. All persons indebted must make immediate settlement as longer indulgence cannot be given.

CHARLOTTE & LINCOLNTON

Stage Line.

THE undersigned informs the travelling public, that he runs a line of two-horse Stages regularly between Charlotte and Lincolnton, N. C., twice a week—leaving the former place on Tuesday and Friday morning of each week. His teams are good and his Stages comfortable, and every exertion will be made to accommodate passengers and make their travel comfortable and satisfactory in every respect.

Private conveyance will also be furnished to travellers from Lincolnton to any desired point, on very moderate terms. Apply to

ISAAC ERWIN.

Dec. 30. 1843 41-F

JUST RECEIVED.

THE most valuable MEDICINES in the United States have just been received from the North, and are now offered, for the first time, to the citizens of this State. They consist of

THE BLACK (or Allebasi's) SALVE,
ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS,
AND ALLEBASI'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

The SALVE is an invention of old Dr. Kittridge of Mass. It affects more cures, and in a greater variety of cases, than any other Medicine we ever knew. It is a certain cure for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Abscesses, Eruptions, Felons, Sore Throat, Quinsey, Leats, Punctures, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Rhematism chronic or inflammatory, Inflammations of every description, Swellings of every kind, Dropsy, Scarlet Fever, and swelled neck, &c. &c. In some of these complaints ALLEBASI'S HEALTH PILLS should be used. A pamphlet furnished by the Agents, will give full directions.

The PILLS possess many advantages over any other Pills in use; for while they are a thorough cathartic, mild in their operation, leaving the bowels in a strong, active, and healthy condition, they possess alterative virtues unsurpassed by any medicine we ever knew. They collect all the impurities of the system and discharge them from the body, cleansing the very fountain of life, and renovating the whole system. They cure immediately all complaints that have their oirgin in the stomach, such as Bilious and Scarlet Fevers, Cholic, Dyspepsy, Fever and Ague, Headache, Dizziness in the head, Jaundice, Worms, Costiveness, General Debility, Colds, Lung and Liver Complaints, &c. &c. For testimonials, get a pamphlet from the Agents—see directions in pamphlet.

THE PLASTERS, only 12½ cents, are warranted superior to any other Plasters in use. Improvements have been made in these Plasters which supply the defect which judges notice in all others.—The immediate comfort and ultimate health they secure to those who use them, justify us in saying, buy these Plasters for all pains and weakness in the back, bowels, side, chest, loins, muscles, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung and Liver Complaints, coughs, colds, nervous affections, &c. &c. For certificates and particular directions, see pamphlet furnished by the Agents.

☞ Lyman W. Gilbert, No. 214 Fulton street, New York, wholesale dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c. &c., is Proprietor of these Medicines. ☞ For sale by

NELSON P. LILES, Lilesville, Anson Co.
KENDALL & STACY, Wadesboro'.
ELLIS EWART, Coburn, Union Co.
B. OATES, Charlotte, N. C.

May 3d, 1844. 59--F.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED.

GENTLEMEN AND LADIES' Gold Lever Watches, and Silver do.; Gold gards and fob chains and keys; brest-pins, finger rings, gold and Silver pencils, table and tea Spoons, warranted, fine pocket and pen Knives.—Low for cash. T. TROTTER.

Charlotte, April 19, 1844.

Attention!

THE Commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Musicians of the 68th regiment are ordered to parade in Charlotte, on the 3d of September next, at 9 o'clock A. M. The officers with side and fire arms and equipped as the law directs for drill.

The Staff Officers are ordered to appear.

By order of the Colonel Commandant,

JAS. H. KERNES, Adjt.

July 30, 1844. 172-

William Hunter,

BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly, and in a superior style. And as money is scarce, such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-F

December 9, 1843.

JOSEPH HOLLIFIELD,

DENTIST

HAVING located himself permanently in the town of Charlotte, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the village and the surrounding country. Having been engaged in the practice of his profession for a number of years, he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction to all such as may need his services. His terms shall be very moderate. A portion of public patronage is repectfully solicited. Examinations made and advice given gratis, and the poor served gratis. Dr. H. may at all times be found at he Charlotte Hotel, in Charlotte. Patients in the country will be visited without extra charge.

February 1, 1844. 46:::F.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorte supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844. 59--F.

MEDICAL.

DR. AVERY WILLIAMS, having permanently located himself in the Town of Charlotte, would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of the Town and vicinity.—From several years experience in the practice of his profession, he feels confident of giving perfect satisfaction. Letters of reference will be given to those who may require them. Dr. Williams may for the present be found at the Charlotte Hotel.

March 29, 1844.

CHARLOTTE

Business Directory.

Taverns.—Charlotte Hotel, by Hampton & Alexander, one square south of the Courthouse; Mansion House, by H. T. Sloan, 2 doors south of the Courthouse; Carolina Inn, by J. B. Kerr, half a square north of the Courthouse.

Physicians.—Dr. Caldwell, office opposite Charlotte Hotel; Dr. T. Harris, opposite Mansion House; Dr. C. J. Fox, office No. 6, row of Mansion House; Drs. Happoldt & Taylor, office 1st door south of Wm. Carson's Store; Dr. A. Williams, office at his dwelling three squares southwest of the courthouse.

Lawyers.—Wm. J. Alexander, office two squares south of the Courthouse; James W. Osborne, office 2d door north of the Courthouse; Wm. R. Myers, office in Hutchison's buildings; F. H. M'Dowell, office adjoining Mr. Myers'; N. W. Alexander, office at the Mansion House; John F. Hoke, office in Hutchison's buildings.

Merchants.—R. C. Carson & Co., 2d door south of Courthouse; C. E. Moss & Co., 1st door north of courthouse; Elms & Martin, 1st door north of courthouse, on west side of main street; David Parks, 2d door north of Elms & Martin; Wm. Carson, half a square south of courthouse; H. B. Williams 1st door south of the courthouse; Brem & Alexander 2nd door north of the courthouse.

Jewellers and Silversmiths.—Samuel Lawing, opposite Carolina Inn; N. A. F. Brewer, Hutchison's buildings.

Tailors.—Alexander Graham, west wing Irwin's corner; A. Bethune, 2d door north of Charlotte Hotel.

Saddlers and Harnessmakers.—Robert Shaw, 1st door south of Mansion House; A. Montgomery, opposite Carolina Inn.

Carriagemakers.—Overman & Trotter, 2 squares north of the courthouse. They also keep up an extensive blacksmithing establishment.

Blacksmith.—Wm. F. Alexander, next door south of Overman & Trotter.

Auctioneer—William A. Todd.

Bookbinder—William Hunter.

Carpenters.—H. C. Owens; R. M. Sterling; Admiral N. Gray.

Boot and Shoemaker.—William Carlan.

Brickmason.—James Eagle.

Grocers.—R. H. Brawley, next door to Carolina Inn; John O'Farrell, next door to Charlotte Hotel.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff—T. N. Alexander, office in the courthouse

Superior Court Clerk—J. B. Kerr, office 1st door south of Carolina Inn.

County Court Clerk—C. T. Alexander, Jr., office joining that of superior court clerk.

Coroner—Henry C. Owens.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly dispatched at this Office.

MEDICAL.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL having removed to Charlotte, respectfully offers his services in the practice of Medicine to those who may be disposed to extend to him their patronage. At present he occupies the shop formerly owned and occupied by Dr McKenzie, nearly opposite the Mint. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithfull attention.

Charlotte, June 5, 1844. 64-F.

For Rent.

THE Store house adjoining the Mansion House, formerly occupied by R. R. Taylor and recently by Robt. Shaw. It will be rented until 1st January next, or by the year. Apply to the subscriber.

THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.

June 6, 1844. 64:::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carfeul attention to all cases confided to his skill. His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore, shall be moderate.

April 11, 1843 7:::F

"Encourage Home Industry."

Coach and Carriage

MANUFACTORY

OVERMAN & TROTTER

TENDER their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal encouragement extended to them in their business heretofore, and beg leave to announce that they are now prepared to execute orders in their line in a style unsurpassed by any establishment in the South. They have on hand a number of vehicles of their own manufacture which they will sell on very accommodating terms, and warrant to do good service. They have

CARRIAGES,

Barouches,

Buggys, Sulkeys, Carry-Alls,

and every other vehicle used in this country, manufactured of the best materials and by experienced workmen. They ask those wishing such articles, to give them a call before sending elsewhere.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly, on moderate terms.

Charlotte, Jan. 13, 1844. 43-F.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, in Charlotte on the 9th March, 1844, it was resolved that an AGRICULTURAL FAIR should be given by said Society at its annual Meeting, on the last Thursday in November next;—when the following PREMIUMS will be offered:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the greatest quantity (per cwt.) of *Cotton*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Colt* under one year old,	5
do do do over one and under two years,	5
For the best *Yearling Bull Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Bull* two years old,	2 50
For the best *Yearling heifer Calf*,	2 50
For the best *Heifer* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Boar Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Boar* two year old,	2 50
For the best *Sow Pig* six months old,	2 50
For the best *Sow* one year old,	2 50
For the best two-horse *Plow*,	2 00
For the best one-horse *Plow*,	1 00
For the best lot of ten yards *Domestic Silk Fabric*,	4 00
For the best lot of two pounds of *Domestic Sewing Silk*,	3 00
For the best lot of *Beets*, grown on one quarter of an acre of land,	2 50
For the best lot of five gallons of *Corn-stalk Molasses*,	2 00
For the greatest yield of *Irish Potatoes* on ½ acre of land,	2 50
For the greatest yield of *Sweet do* on ½ acre of land,	2 50
For the best *Corn Cultivator*,	2 00

By order of the Society.

J. W. HAMPTON,
Recording Secretary.

DR. D. JAYNE'S

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no family should ever be without them. The proprietor of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and has had twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunities of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,	$1 00
" Hair Tonic "	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge "	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,	0 50
" " " small,	0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,	0 25
" American Hair Dye,	0 50

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 30 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has no hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their entire confidence, and is fully warranted from past experience that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are severally recommended.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health. No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually loosens the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all diseases of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840.

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir.—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, viz: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,
Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

Is a certain, safe and effectual remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of various derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence for curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above diseases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands, of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest testimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }

May 27, 1844. 62.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Jeffersonian Office. One from the country would be prefered.

Jeffersonian Office,
Charlotte, April, 18, 1844.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, printed neatly on good paper for sale at this office.